## Pests That Prey on the Crops

Enormous Damage Done By Destructive Insects Every Year-How the Government Conducts Its Warfare Against Them.

By DEXTER MARSHALL.

When you visit Washington next time face will prevent the maturing files from you may chance to wander through the shaded, park-like grounds in which the bulldings occupied by the Department of Agriculture are located, and you may run across a curious, cage-like structure, ten or twelve feet square and eight & nine the cornfields, for which reason the bulong, and he notified everybody at once. Yet it was not noticed in large numbers or twelve feet square and eight & nine should not be planted near together. In

Its frame is made of light wooden stuff and its walls of close meshed wire netting, through which the rain can beat, the wind otherwise disposed. In the jars and pots you will notice that plants and cuttings of various sorts are growing, and that on each growing thing there is some evidence that it is being attacked by a destructive insect.

If you hunt up some attache of the department and ask a few questions you will learn that it is the Entomological Bureau's "breeding cage" for the study of the insects which damage and destroy deciduous fruits of all sorts.

This inexpensive structure, then, which bullding and which most wisitors probably would pass by unneticed, plays a highly sootlike dots on the bottom of the box.

Near by you will see a little peak-roofed house with solid wooden walls, painted white. Through little apertures in the walls close to the ground bees are en-walls close to the ground bees are en-wall made of thousands of the been walls close to the ground to the plum that the content in the tering and departing. You may enter it spring. Not one in many thousands of yourself if you like, and are not afraid of bees, through an ordinary door, for got to work to perpetuate their kind, although long before that they had dethe little white building is not full of bees, as you might imagine. They are though long before that they had destroyed great areas of growing wheat. The green bug is supposed not to be a kept in hives built inside the structure so native American insect. It was first re-

tion in addition to his supervisory work. | confined to Texas mainly, Mr. Howard has given much attention to such pests as the brown tail and gypsy noths for a long time, and is now in Europe looking for ways to kill them off. nency in this country," went on Mr. Marto the insect enemies of wheat and other age except when there has been a warm, grains, which cost the country more than wet winter, followed by a wet, cold spring. tories are harmless myths, some of them any other group of insects. I speak of them as a "group" because they attack bureau, predicted the outbreak of last are wrong in that they give the children

Green Bug's Work Dwarfed,

Only those who have looked on the figures have any notion how expensive to the nation the insects of this country are.

Mr. Mariatt says that such pests impose a heavier tax on the farmers of no other country. He places the average yearly loss at \$755,100,000, an almost unthinkable sum. Of this loss, \$420,000,000 upon natural animal products, \$100,000,000 upon natural animal products, \$100,000,000 upon natural animal products, \$100,000,000 upon natural after an open winter and a late spring.

that do a total yearly damage of more year, much as I should like to, although than \$80,000,000 in all, or nearly nine times everything was done that could be done. s much as that done this year by the green bug.

Great Damage to Wheat,

Wheat suffers more from bugs and worms of various kinds, both actually and relatively, than any other crop. live parasites from Texas and Oklahoma, Corn is the biggest crop of the country, to Kansas in barrels for the farmers there Corn is the biggest crop of the country, its value sometimes reaching and even exceeding \$1,000,000,000, with an average 8 per cent insect loss. The average loss from insects in wheat is about 20 per cent. On a crop worth \$500,000,000 this would be \$100,000,000, more than eleven times the damage done this year by the green bug. The Hessian fly and the chinch bug are more partial to a wheat chinch bug are more partial to a wheat was possible to get parasites from Texas urer's office, and is now stationed at Coatzacoaleus, than a corn diet even. Sometimes the at work.

area planted to these grains were plowed another open winter followed by a back-under in the two States. Twenty per ward spring. The bug will survive, of

one, one and the loss than \$100.

It is rare that this fly does any such great damage, however. It is a little thing, although twice as large as the green bug, being about an eighth of an inch long. It looks somewhat like an undersized mosquito. As its name indicates, it is of European origin and it landed on American soil in 1776, coming landed on American soil in 1776, coming here in the straw brought over by the

Spread to New Zealand.

It has been on the wing ever since, and the equally widespread work of destrucit reached New Zealand in 1888. It is at- tion done by the insect enemies of grain. tacked by several parasites, but about Mr. Howard's special work in fighting the the only thing to do when the fly once gypsy and the brown tail moths is no gets well at work in wheat is to plow less important, although as yet these the crop under. After a bad year, burns pests have not got west of New England, ing the stubble in the fall is recommend- where they were first known in America. ed in order to destroy the eggs, and so It is Mr. Howard's business to see that prevent the fly from getting a good start they never leave New England, as it is the next year. It is a good thing also, says Mr. Marlatt, to sow winter wheat boll weevil to the Southwest, and he is very late, when the season appears to prosecuting his task with intelligence, be favorable to the fly. favorable to the fly.

after which the ground is thoroughly which has been killed by moths, are found rolled, on the theory that a compact sur- in some places.

The chinch bug is a native of this country; it works on wheat until after that grain is harvested, when it migrates to worms, joint worms, bulb worms, army until 1857. Now both are found in many worms, and saw flies. The army worm is parts of New England; the brown-tail can blow, and the sunshine fall the same gets a start travels in great masses. State of Massachusetts appropriated as anywhere else. Inside you will see di- whence its name, destroying everything money to fight the gypsy moth soon afvers jars and flower pots, some on shelves before it. Like the grasshopper and the ter its dangerous character was realized. close to the outside of the wre net cage, potato bug, the army worm seems to but in 1850 all work was stopped, not to some sunken in the ground, and some have been got under pretty fair control. and it is years since any of these pests has done any great damage.

The Terrible Green Bug.

I asked for some details about the green his roll-top desk and brought forth a employing a large number of laborers to of him, from Kansas," said he. "Also a and driven away by the rapidly multi-

that the outer wall of it forms one wall ported in this country in 1882. It was of each hive. The bureau gives attention found in abundance two years later in the to the insects which help mankind as wheat near Cabin John, Md., and that well as to those which damage crops, Bees, of course, stand at the head of beneficial insects: silkworms come next.

Same year it appeared in Indiana, where F. M. Webster, the bureau's expert in the study of insects that destroy cereals and being that bit of land which Columbus in 1678. does his full share of original investiga- was another visitation in 1900, but it was

"The green bug, probably, is a perma-

Marlatt has given special attention latt, "but it has never done serious damany other group of insects. I speak of Last January, W. D. Hunter, of this possible to get at the truth, and others similar crops; scientifically, they belong spring, for wheat and oats were then positively mistaken ideas of the national being destroyed by the bug in Texas; but, history.

portant species, all told, Mr. Mariatt says, to check the green bugs' ravages this The bureau sent three men into the infested district. Finding that the parasite was busy wherever the green bug was found, these men sent quantities of young wheat, covered with dead green bugs and

Hessian fly fairly exterminates a large part of the growing wheat.

Seven years ago it destroyed 40 per cent in Indiana, the destruction being so complete that these percentages of the area planted to these grains were plowed.

at work.

"It is not likely that the green bug ever will do great damage in the Northern wheat regions. Even the open winter there are too cold to allow it to breed all through the season, as it can in Texas. Judging from the past, we shall not have another green bug pest until there is another green bug pest until there is now, where the part of the great damage in the Northern the peart of the season, as it can in Texas. Judging from the past, we shall not have another green bug pest until there is now, where the part of the part of the percentage of the area planted to these grains were plowed. cent of the Michigan wheat area was abandoned also that year, and the decrease in the wheat crop of the whole country for 1900 from the Hessian fly alone amounted to not less than \$100.

Protecting Fruit from Moths. troops. It first did serious dam- The importance of Mr. Mariatt's special age to American wheat three years later. work is apparent from the wide distribution of the grain crops of the country and

Still another and a most ingenious scheme is to plant a "decoy" crop of wheat, early, in a narrow strip. The nually, the total fruit crop being figured files are attracted to this early wheat, as worth \$135,000,000. Thus the percentage and gather upon its spires from the remainder of the field. At the proper time to wheat. Should the destructive moths the strip, young wheat, Hessian fly, and ever get a foothold in the great fruit reall is plowed under as deep as possible, gions of the Middle West, in the orange

be incalculable. This is no exaggeration. These moths feed on practically all the trees and shrubs, as well as on fruit trees; the gypsy moth attacks pine, hem-lock, spruce, cedar, and all other conferous besides deciduous forest trees. Fifty icre patches of forest, every tree on the United States from Mexico the boil

Both these moths came to Massachusetts first; the gypsy moth in 1869, brought by a Harvard professor, who wished to study it. The insect got away from him before he had been studying it long, and he notified everybody at once. addition to this fly and this bug, wheat is addition to this fly and this bug, wheat is attacked by midgets, plant lice, straw plants, but it did not become a nuisance a native American, and when it really has gone as far as New Brunswick. The

Fight Against the Moths,

Mr. Howard is enabled to give the help bug. Mr. Marlatt reached to the back of made by Congress in 1905. The bureau is

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

San Salvador enjoyed the distinction of very old at the time of Arnold's death,

groves of Florida, the vineyards and groves of California, and the apple orchards of the West, the damage would orchards of the West, the damage would be considered as the constant of the West, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the damage would be considered as the constant of the west, the constant of the west of the west, the constant of the west, the constant of the west, the constant of the west, the west of the west of the west of the west, the west of the west o

The Deadly Boll Worm. Until the cotton boll weevil came to worm was the most serious insect enemy

of the cotton crop. It is quite as bad today as ever, but it has been overshadowed of late by the weevil.

above sea level, and in the Mexican war. mountains, at an altitude of 5,900 feet. it is supposed to be native American, and has spread to China and South Ameruntil 1820. It did not attack corn, so far

is known, until 1842. It is not nearly so destructive elsewhere as in this country; it does more of the bureau and himself because of damage to sweet corn than to field corn, appropriations for that purpose, first and it does more damage to field corn South than North. Sometimes when the been able to find as yet. plant grows rapidly the worm is squeezed

DISPUTED POINTS IN HISTORY

spent in spraying trees and otherwise poisoning the motis and in burning their nests. These methods of fighting them must be used if the moths are ever to be checked, but they are so expensive that individual use of them can never check the pests effectually. For several years Gen. S. C. Lawrence, of Massachusetts spent more money each year fighting them which is infested with any injurious insect is destroyed invariably. Every year set is gently of fighting noxious insects are ing the gypsy moth on his own and additional contents. joining lands than the lands were worth. The brown-tail spreads more rapidly than the gypsy moth, making long flights, which the latter does not. that the national and State governments are keeping up.

Only the barest idea of the complete nowever. It would require a thick volme to cover the ground in outline even. It includes the fighting of mosquitoes of late by the weevil.

It works quite differently in corn and cotton, and it attacks tomatoes, tobacco, peaches, peas, beans, and okra. It is peaches, peas, beans, and okra. It is and many other things, all of which flies, and cattle ticks; a warfare

Some Trees Immune.

they were green, each of which bore hundreds of what looked more like little brown, wartlike lumps at 11st than anything else. "There are a few thousands the first of parasites, but the native having been killed off by pot hunters, and flies, which eat it. Woodpeckers and other birds also devour it. Half a dozen or more varieties of parasites help destroy it, too, both in the large of the world. The phylloxera, which has so bedeviled French and other European grape growers, is one sides of the water for the elegance of her from this country to attack the crops and plague the farmers of the world. The phyllogers, which has so badeviled French. the egg and in the larva.

It has been fought with poisoned of these. Although native to this counthis inexpensive structure, then, which cannot have cost more than \$50 in the building and which most wisitors probably building and which most wisitors pro important part in the really great work of the best organized and most efficient machine for fighting man's insect enemies in the whole world. It is in charge of A. L. Quaintance, one of the bureau experts.

The Bee House.

On close examination the little brown does attacked by several machine for fighting man's insect enemies in the whole world. It is in charge of A. L. Quaintance, one of the bureau experts.

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The Bee House.

"In every case," said Mr. Marlatt, "the little brown does attacked by several for the totion fields of the European vineyards was brought about by planting them with roots and they are spread very generally, and Mr. Howard's trip abroad this year has to do was found in the back of nearly every stimple of the totion fields for the proposed the voyage attacked by several does attack the brown-tail.

Both moths are attacked by several different parasites in Europe, over which they are spread very generally, and the voyage attacked by several does attack the brown-tail.

Both moths are attacked by several does attack the brown-tail.

Both moths are attacked by several does attack the brown-tail.

Londou, kept the keys of the voyage are planted in cotton fields of the European vineyards was brought about by planting them with roots and they was proved the totion of the latter, generally, out or cutting it fasters on, every the does attack the brown-tail.

Londou, kept the keys of the voyage attacked by several forces.

The worn sticks to the corn and peas and leaves the cotton fields for the province of the latter, generally, out or cutting in planted in cotton fields of the European vineyards was brought and the voyage attacked by several forces.

The worn sticks to th

## THE SOCIAL CODE

BY THE ARBITER.

column that the Arbiter is tempted to but few hostesses insist on the discom scope of this fight can be given here, ask Congress to institute a school of fort of broadcloth when the thermometer manners, not after the Turveydrop stand- is in the vicinity of a hundred. It seems ard, but a school where the youth of the to me that the first duty of a woman who ard, but a school where the youth of the country, and others, who might care for the privilege, could be taught their polition of more melancholy sight than to see a cal and social duties. This may sound like man sweltering on the lawn of the Chevy a very facetious proposition, but the very Chase Club, for instance, in a "spike peaches, peas, beans, and okra. It is found in almost every land in the world, as far south as New Zealand and as far north as Denmark. It works at the sea north as Denmark. It works at the sea the work of the bureau with bees and the work of t thing is done in the European schools, tail." necessary than "book learning." It is delightful to see in Germany and France with some very swell people living in the suburbs level and is met in Africa, 5,990 feet slik worms is as interesting as its insect the charming behavior of young men and at the end of the drive? women to their elders, to be greeted at Answer: Cecilia must be very new to every school one may chance to visit, by the social world, for it would seem ob-Incidentally, at the end of the talk Mr. every one of its members rising and mak- vious what she should wear for such an ca. It has not been reported in Japan. It Marlatt said that certain varieties of ing little courtesies of welcome, and the occasion. She cannot very well don detrees, plants, and vines are immune to obsequiousness of the servants is a com-certain insect pests. Thus the Le Conte fort and relief after the crass ignorance muslin frock or one of white or black pear, a rather coarse variety, is immune and indifference of our servitors in some lace would be appropriate, but if the dinto the San Jose scale, which attacks prac- parts of the country, at least. Rich ner is going to be a ceremonious one she tically every other sort of fruit tree. Americans have tried importing servants, might carry an evening gown with her The reason for this immunity no one has but there seems to be something in the or send it on before. very soil of the United States which Incidentally, too, Mr. Marlatt drew at- changes the meek and docile servants of where I can find the story of the snething of List to death between the rows of kernels as tention to the fact that while many of the other side into arrogant citizens the by a famous princess in Vienna to whom he gave pasteboard box from which he took a destroy moth nests in New England this it is feeding on the ears. It has many our worst insect pests are imported, many moment they land at Hoboken. They no a Roland for her Oliver? This may not belong to equally destructive ones have been sent longer "kiss the hand," and if they stand your department, but I asked, noticing your famil-

> rules that obtain on the other side, which are impartial to both mistress and servant, keeping both strictly to their contracts; and there must be a contract beween employer and employed over there. For four centuries the little island of an Salyador enjoyed the distinctions of wind-mill" in his will, and it was not Emperor William II.

abroad, because they are relieved of the sum. Of this loss, \$42,000,000 falls upon the same wanter really size in the same wanter and a late spring. The loss to the creal-wheat, on the loss of the creal-wheat was distinct was not to be found in the creat wheat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found in the creat was distinct was not to be found to the creat was distinct was not to be found to the creat was not to be found to the creat was n

four centuries before Columbus. It has made a good story, and the boys and girls in school were always sorry there was not more to tell about it. Now it is declared on the best authority that the tower is not of Norse origin at all, but was built by Benedict Arnold, first governor of the united colonies of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and grandfather of Benedict Arnold, the more. Nevertheless, the story made good a good story, and the boys and diary. He did receive a sword from Theophilus Aite, a German, in 1795, which was bequeathed in his will. Only once deciments of the begranded by England. He left was begranded by England. He l charming and dignified, and is placed by Burden of Armaments Not Likely to reverence of daughter for mother, and an

> is escorting? In fact, it has been a much gle for military prestige and security, mooted subject, unsettled, as so many of but, as the British Ambassador at Washour social questions are, since we have no fixed social laws. Mrs. Dahlgren, realm of diplomacy and international reington" is still a standard, maintains that the host offers his left arm to the to realization. The issue will probably lady he is escorting, while Mrs. H. O. be fought out principally upon the side Ward, which was the pseudonym of the of the navies rather than the armies, belate Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, than whom there was a no more it to-day, is less fixed in the traditions of cultured person, and who was the author the nations than is the maintenance of several books on etiquette, insists that strong armies, and because the building "a gentleman offers his right arm in conducting ladies, whether on the street or in the house." For this divergence from militant zeal than the presaic drilling of other authorities she offers most sensible reasons. "By so doing," she says, the right hand of the lady is left free to hold her parasol, or, if in the house, to been fully mastered, if, indeed, it still is, use her fan, attached to her chatelaine, The corollary that expensive preparation and to guard her train from being for a war that is impossible is scarcely stepped upon." So there is a choice, less valueless and uneconomical may call either left arm or right arm, as one for many weary decades of pondering,

Another question about which there is a

Question: Is it obligatory for a gentleman to take off his hat in an elevator when the place is so crowded that he can hardly raise his hand to his CLERK.

Answer: In business places it is surely an affectation to remove one's hat in a that, after all, battle ships are cheaper crowded elevator, but it seems courteous than battles, and infinitely more humane. to do so in a hotel, where the lifts rarely carry up more than two or three people at a time. In Europe it is never done,

Question: I don't like your saying, in a recent letter, that it is good form for men to appear in

wear evening clothes at the country zation-back to the Constitution."

So many stupid questions come to this clubs in summer. In town it is different,

Question: Dear Sir, can you, perhaps, tell me Answer: I recall the story you refer to,

which can be found in any extended ac ount of Liszt, I fancy, but I am copying t from my diary, and do not remember the source from which I obtained it. Liszt visited Vienna when he was the music hero of the day. Every one did him omage, and he was utterly unable to meet the social engagements thrust upon im. Invited to a reception at the house of a certain princess in the Austrian capial, whose husband was one of the leading diplomats of that time, he was surrounded and applauded by the gay crowd present. His hostess, marking with jeal ousy the stir he had made, said when he "J'espere, Monsieur, que vous fassiez bien No demand for advance of wages before vos affaires" (I trust, sir, you will be suc traitor of the war of independence. Teliding when the statue of Frederick ble; no picking up and leaving if he is Princess," replied Liszt, who resented to the United States by dissatisfied, nor can a mistress discharge that could be heard from one end to the servant unless for a very grave cause. other of the great salon, "Je ne meie The bravery of Barbara Freitchie in waving the Union flag in the face of the Confederate troops, and Gen. Stonewall hair has grown gray with the trouble I quier et diplomates" (Princess, I interest beneficial insects; silkworms come next.

Not far away stands the modest red brick building which houses the main offices of the bureau in charge of L. D. Howard, entomologist, with C. L. Marlatt Howard, entomologist, with C. L. Marlatt Robert Pack of these men and the second in command. Each of these men are second in the first of the treason of the treason of the treason of the treason of the bursal in the first are second in the command was a second in the first of the treason of th And that is why so many people live your essay an anecdote of a professor here in Washington who was invited to but it illustrates the uncertainty of the ington, and who had a following in the clare that the flag was waved out of the play at one of Mrs. Whitney's musicalesthings which children are taught in the struggling colonies that greatly embar-, window to the Federal troops, and not in here, where the man and maid below Mrs. Whitney, you will remember, was stairs look forward to becoming master the wife of President Cleveland's Secreand mistress later on, and do not take tary of the Navy, and was famous for their work seriously. It is not, however, her brilliant entertaining. This musician Lee, as a prisoner of war in to Gen. Grant at Appomattox and that the conservatory in Europe, was an enthusiast, and his disproved on every authority, but it still persists, and is often taught to school children as an authentic story of the end although the insect has been studied thoroughly, there was no way to prevent the damage. Nothing will kill it but its yarrious from street has been studied thoroughly, there was no way to prevent the damage. Nothing will kill it but its yarrious from street as an authentic story of the end of the civil war. As a mather of end, whose career in the English army had not been as giorious as he thought it ought to be. He was not a relative of one of the Hungarishe dances turned on the end of the civil war. As a mathentic story of the end of the eivil war. As a mathentic story of the end of the eivil war. As a mathentic story of the end of the eivil war. As a mathentic story of the end of the end of the end of the event to meet Grant dressed in a not been as giorious as he thought it ought to be. He was not a relative of the end of the event to meet Grant dressed in a not been as giorious as he thought it ought to be. He was not a relative of the end of the end of the event to meet Grant dressed in a not been as giorious as he thought it ought to be. He was not a relative of one of the Hungarishe dances turned on the end of the event to meet Grant dressed in a not been as giorious as he thought it ought to be. He was not a relative of sword, prepared, doubtless, to offer his sword, prepared, doubtless, to offer his sword, prepared.

## MILITARISM AT THE HAGUE.

Diminish in Near Future.

of the consul general are expected to pay From whatever point of view the mathomage, and she is the first consideration ter is regarded, therefore, it is perfectly in that household. It is beautiful, this apparent that however serious the burexample to all Daisy Millers who flutter dens of militarism in the past, they are through Europe. Not that this is an ex- not likely to be lessened in the near fuceptional case in America; most happily ture-indeed are very certain to be considit is not, but there cannot be too many erably increased unless there shall be a sharp turn in the policies now dominating the greater powers. It is easy to concoct wide difference of opinion is, Which arm ceivably be brought to limit their strugington has lately remarked, nothing more lations than to bring any of these schemes cause naval aggrandizement, as we know

The lesson that war is wasteful, ener-vating, foolish, has only in our own day elects. The other questions can be treat- but it can hardly fall of being driven home eventually by the plain-spoken, insistent argument of the national pocket book. In the meantime, talk about disarmament is cheap, plentiful, and wellmeant, but of rather small avail. The principal comfort we have is such as we can get out of Lord Beresford's aphorism

Possible Man of the Hour.

From the New York Tribune Mayor Garrett, of Glen Echo, near Washington, is preparing, it is said, to fiannels at dinner, even at the country clubs. I am maintain jurisdiction over the Conduita hostess, a frequent dinner giver, and I want to road, which the War Department holds see my table looking as smart in August as it to be exclusively under its charge, by does in Japuary. Why should people be lax because it is hot? Won't you think again about this and say that you have changed your mind? . C. C. C. Answer: It is not a question of changfor to run as a Democratic candidate for ing my mind, but of fact. Men do not President on the platform: "No centrali-

## A WASHINGTON INNOCENT ABROAD.

Herald from Howard Ellict, a Washingtonian, who was formerly an employe of the United States Treas Vera Cruz, Mexico, as United States customs in pector and special disbursing agent of the Treasury

They're crawling everywhere; You find them in your bedroom In your clothes and in your hair. There's a thing they call chaquista,

still have it San Salvador. Many of the treason was found out at once, but i doubtful stories told in the school his-tories are harmless myths some of them

school histories, for the schoolbooks will rassed the commander-in-chief. Arnold's the faces of the Confederates, fenses, and advising the expedition to Chesapeake Bay which ended, fortunately in the utter defeat of the British. This Charles Lee was an Englishman,

could not have landed on San Salvador. the treason of Gen. Charles Lee, who maintain the truth of the story in detail, Perhaps it doesn't make much difference. was once second in command to Wash- but members of the Freitchie family de-New York, was giving Sir William Howe Grant returned it with a pretty speech on the servant question, which monopopassion was Brahms. The company preand his brother plans of American de-worthy of Sir Walter Scott, has been lizes the attention of most housewives at ent chatted in audible tones three

If you would like a change in life Just trade your place with me, And come to Coatzacoalcos, Where there are many things to see, As every one makes out.'

And after you have been here Perhaps a week or so, You'll find be little nigua Has lodged beneath your toe. So be sure and don't neglect it, Or blood poison may set in, ust get a knife and cut it out And lese a foot of akin.

A hundred kinds or more; They sting through all your clothing And pierce each open pore. Of scorpions there are plenty,

There are buzzards by the thousand, You'll find them all around; They roost upon the housetop,
The trees or on the ground.
And if perchance a person dies,
In numbers they're about; They're waiting on the window sill

But it's sting will make you bawl,

When they see you coming 'round The first is just a nuisance,

Where they run upon the street, And sometimes gets real tame.

But I can't begin to tell The names of all the others, This place is simply h-

And then we have the land crab, Of which I've seen a few; They crawl around at night time, I puess they like the dew. Together with the hog.

We have a prefty river, And sharks are in the water, You see them all about, If you go in a moment You never will get out.

But here we have the tarpon It's called the Silver King; This is the only sport we have That's good for anything. So when we feel downhearted, And go cut and catch a few.

In the jungle all about us,

We have the peon labo The Chinese and the Jap, And some Jamaica niggers; But den't mind a thing like that. It's in keeping with the rest.

That tumbles thing around; It shakes up all the houses

Only rolled me from my cot. Then for Washington I long

I get up in the morning And after I've had breakfast, To the station yard I go. There I discharge my duties, And inspect a train or two, nd after I have finished There's nothing more to do.

Down here this is the rul

I work perhaps an hour Out of every twenty-four; My mind for any more. If I should stay a year

So back to my own country I'd dearly love to go, To tell my tale of woe.

And now my story's ended,
I can't tell any more;
So I'll go off and have a fit
And roll around the floor.

HOWARD ELLIOT. Contracoalcos, Mexico.